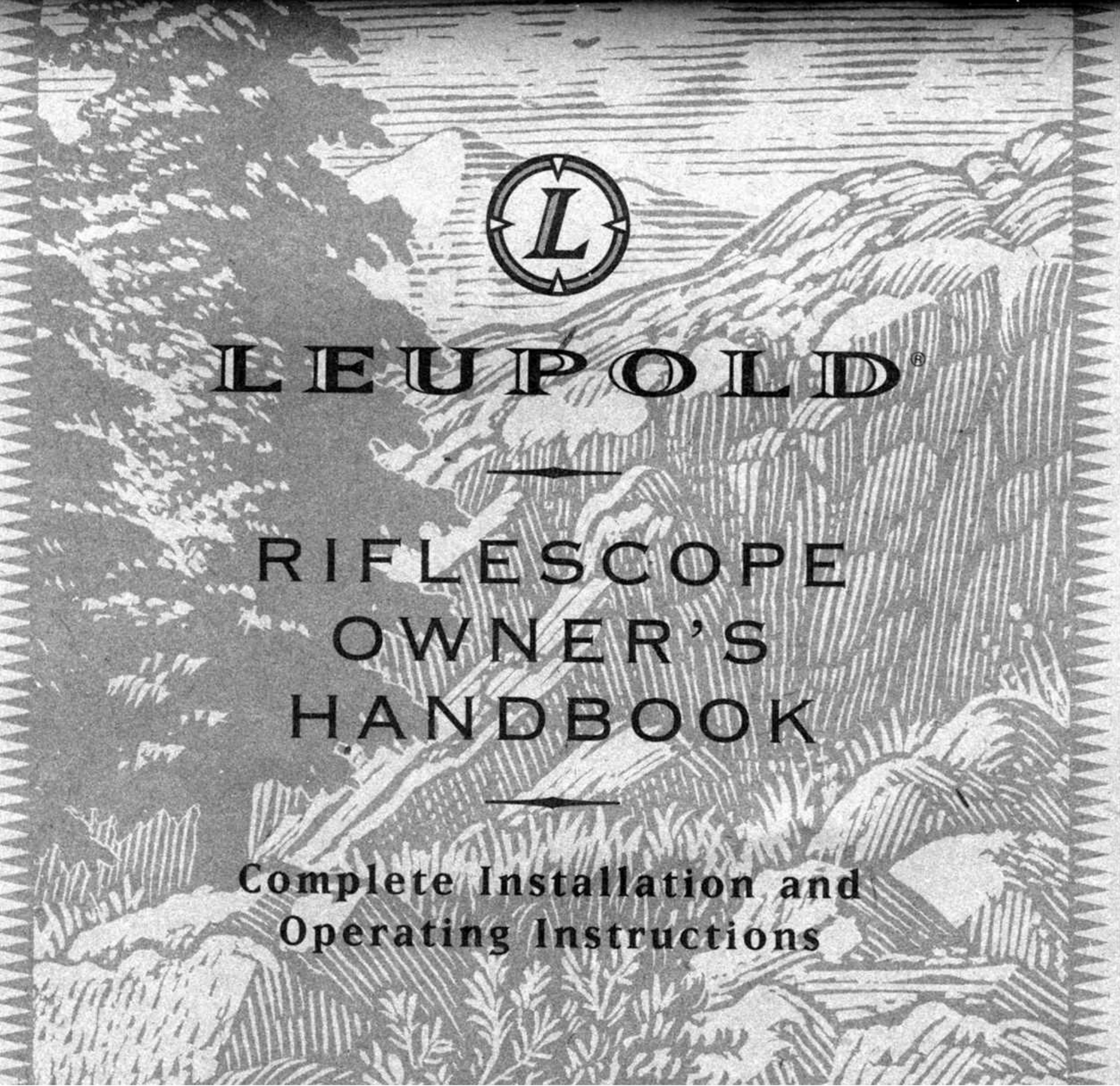

LEUPOLD®

RIFLESCOPE OWNER'S HANDBOOK

Complete Installation and Operating Instructions

You're Part of the Tradition

In a sport rich in tradition, Leupold® has earned its place as one of the classic names in hunting and shooting. To be sure, the Golden Ring® scope you now own is the finest example of Leupold heritage.

Frederick Leupold came to Portland, Oregon, from Germany in 1907, and quickly established a firm to manufacture and repair surveying transits. Fred's son, Marcus, broadened the company's focus in the late 1930s after the avid outdoorsman missed a buck on the soggy western slopes of Oregon's Cascade Range. (His scope had fogged, as was common for scopes of that era.) Frustrated by the experience, Marcus set out to build a better scope. The rest, as they say, is history.

Marcus Leupold's quest for quality has continued on to the present. In the words of the firm's founder, Frederick Leupold, "We solemnly promise never to let down on quality; the customer is entitled to a square deal." This is why we build every Leupold Golden Ring product to be worthy of the Leupold Full Lifetime Guarantee. It's the best customer protection in the business, and it's the best way we know to thank you for buying Leupold.

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Know Your Scope

Riflescopes have become far more sophisticated over the years, but the four most basic parts have remained the same. Working from front to back they are:

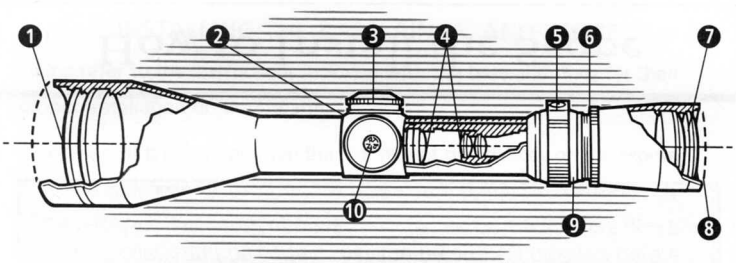
1. The objective lens (or front lens) is critical to a superior sight picture.
2. The internal erector lenses which right the image.
3. The reticle, often referred to as the crosshair, provides the aiming point.
4. The ocular lens (or eyepiece lens) works with the other lenses to magnify the image, provide correct eye relief, and make diopter corrections.

HOW SCOPES WORK

As light passes through and beyond the objective lens, the resulting upside down image is sent to the internal lenses. Known as erector lenses, these internal lenses return the image to a right-side-up position. Finally, the ocular lens makes a final enlargement of that image and sends it on to your eye.

Your Leupold scope was designed, manufactured, and tested to ensure that, when properly mounted and sighted-in on your firearm, you will enjoy exceptional performance. A solid mount is critical to satisfactory performance of your scope. If you have problems or questions, please contact Leupold Technical Service (see page 36).

PARTS OF THE SCOPE



1 *Objective Lens*	**6** *Eyepiece Lock Ring*
2 *Windage Adjustment (opposite side of scope)*	**7** *Ocular Lens*
3 *Elevation Adjustment*	**8** *Eyepiece Assembly*
4 *Erector Lenses*	**9** *Reticle Housing*
5 *Power Selector Ring*	**10** *Side Parallax Adjustment*

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE HANDBOOK
BEFORE MOUNTING YOUR SCOPE.

CAUTION

Always check and be certain that the firearm is unloaded before undertaking any work upon it.

How to Install the Scope

THE LOWER THE SCOPE, THE BETTER

A scope mounted close to the rifle ensures proper cheek weld on the stock for a stable firing position and allows for rapid target acquisition. We recommend using the lowest possible ring height. No specific clearance is required, but the scope must clear the bolt handle, hammer (on lever actions and handguns), sights, and barrel.

When installed, be sure that your scope does not interfere with firearm operation and does not contact anything except the mount rings.

INSTALLING THE BASE, RINGS, AND SCOPE

Please refer to the instructions included with the base and rings for their proper installation on the firearm.

If necessary, it is safe to position the rear mount ring directly on the exposed threaded area near the eyepiece, but only after focusing the eyepiece. This allows a more forward placement of the scope. See page 8 for more details.

NOTE: *The windage and elevation adjustments on new Leupold scopes are centered as part of the assembly process. If you are mounting a scope that was previously mounted on another rifle, you should center the adjustments (please see "Centering Windage and Elevation Adjustments" on page 17 for more details).*

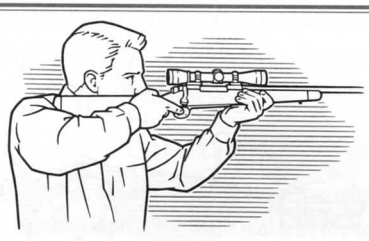
NOTE: *Use care in mounting the 2.5x28mm Scout riflescope. It is necessary to place the back edge of the rearmost ring at least 3/4" forward of the ocular bell/tube juncture to avoid possible reticle damage. Because of the longer eye relief of this product, mounting the scope back slightly will not in any way impair its function or effectiveness.*

ESTABLISHING EYE RELIEF ON RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS

Because of the safety considerations associated with proper eye relief, Leupold strongly recommends that you mount your scope as far forward as possible. Beyond that, follow these steps:

1. With the scope as far forward in the mounts as possible, hold the rifle in your normal shooting position. (Variable power scopes should be set at the highest magnification for this process.)
2. Slowly move the scope to the rear just until you can see a full field-of-view.
3. Position your scope here for maximum eye relief.
4. Proceed to COMPLETING THE INSTALLATION.

NOTE: *To confirm that your scope is mounted in the best possible position, try assuming various positions: kneeling, seated, prone, and aiming both uphill and downhill. Remember that aiming uphill typically reduces eye relief.*



Leupold riflescopes are engineered to provide a generous 3" to 5" eye relief, depending on the model and the magnification level.

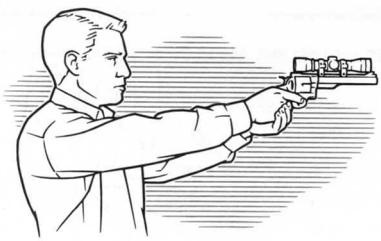
WARNING

If a scope is mounted too far to the rear, the eyepiece can injure the shooter's brow. Shooting at an uphill angle also increases this hazard because it shortens the distance between the brow and the rear of the scope. For this reason, Leupold scopes are engineered to provide generous eye relief. Therefore, when mounting your scope, we recommend positioning it as far forward in the mounts as possible to take full advantage of this generous eye relief.

ESTABLISHING EYE RELIEF ON HANDGUN SCOPES

Since handguns are typically fired from an arms-extended position, eye relief is less of a safety issue than with riflescopes. However, it's still important to get the eye relief right for you.

1. Holding the handgun in your normal shooting stance, position the scope in the rings to achieve a full field-of-view.
2. Proceed to COMPLETING THE INSTALLATION.



The eye relief of handgun scopes is more forgiving than that of riflescopes. Nevertheless, it is important that the eye relief is compatible with your shooting style.

Unlike riflescopes, adjustments to the eyepiece in handgun scopes affect the eye relief as well as the reticle focus. Turning the eyepiece clockwise increases eye relief and turning it counterclockwise decreases it.

COMPLETING THE INSTALLATION

1. Without disturbing the optimal eye relief position, rotate the scope until the elevation adjustment dial is at the top of the scope.
2. From a firing position, check to be sure that the vertical hair of the reticle aligns with the vertical axis of the firearm. Misalignment will not affect accuracy at moderate distances but it can diminish long range accuracy.
3. When you are satisfied, tighten the ring screws evenly and securely.

FOCUSING THE RETICLE

Secure the scope and firearm in a firm rest. Point the scope at a light colored background object. With the scope approximately four inches from your eye the reticle should appear sharp and crisp; if it does not, it is necessary to adjust the focus by means of the eyepiece.

If your Leupold scope is one of our models with an eyepiece that has a lock ring, follow these simple steps:

1. Grasp the eyepiece with your hand and back it away from the lock ring. Once the lock ring is free from the eyepiece, turn it clockwise away from the eyepiece to keep it out of the way during the adjustment.
2. If you tend to hold things away from yourself to see them clearly (you are farsighted) turn the eyepiece counterclockwise by a couple of turns. If you hold things close to yourself to see them clearly (you are nearsighted) turn the eyepiece clockwise by a couple of turns.
3. Looking through the scope when pointed at the sky, take a few quick glances at the reticle. The focus of the reticle should be noticeably different from when you started. Continue this process until the reticle appears clear and sharp.
4. When you are satisfied with the image of the reticle, turn the lock ring so that it rests firmly against the eyepiece.

If your Leupold scope is one of our models without an eyepiece lock ring, follow these simple steps:

1. All adjustment is made with the eyepiece.
2. Look through the scope with quick glances while focusing the reticle image. If you tend to hold things away from yourself to see them clearly (farsighted) turn the eyepiece ring counterclockwise until the reticle is clear and sharp. If you hold them close to yourself to see them clearly (nearsighted) turn the eyepiece ring clockwise until the reticle is sharp and clear.

If your eyesight changes, readjust the eyepiece. As we age, eyesight normally changes. You may want to check the sharpness of the reticle on your scope every few years to ensure it is still adjusted correctly for your eye.

NOTE: *To protect the integrity of the waterproof seal of every Leupold Golden Ring scope, an internal mechanism prevents the eyepiece from coming off the scope.*

The primary function of a scope is to aim the firearm. Never use the scope as a substitute for binoculars. Never watch another person through the scope. As always, the Golden Rule applies.

How to Sight-In

USING A BORE-SIGHTING COLLIMATOR

To save time and ammunition, start out in your shop or gun room with a bore-sighting collimator. Follow the directions included with the collimator for specific instructions on its proper use. Remember, when possible, it is better to make the initial windage adjustments to the mount base before using the scope's windage adjustment.

NOTE: *Bore-sighting alone is not sufficient to sight-in a scope. You must make final adjustments by shooting the firearm using the same ammunition you use in the field.*

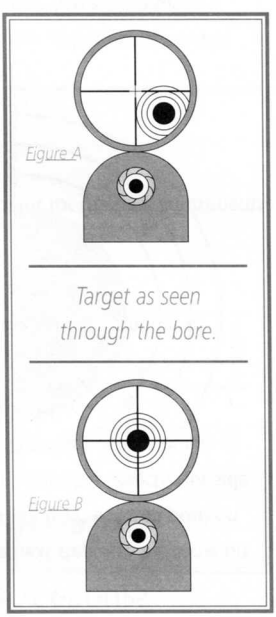
USING THE LEUPOLD ZERO POINT ILLUMINATED MAGNETIC BORESIGHTER

This tool fits any rifle, shotgun, or pistol, and helps you get "on the paper" fast, without barrel spuds or batteries. It works with any optical sight, and can even be used to recheck your zero, without firing a shot. See your Leupold Golden Ring Dealer or visit www.leupold.com for more information.

TRADITIONAL BORE-SIGHTING (BOLT ACTIONS)

Preliminary sighting-in can also be accomplished by bore-sighting at the firing range using a target from 20 to 50 yards away.

1. Position the firearm on the bench, using sandbags to steady the firearm.
2. Remove the bolt from the firearm.
3. Looking through the bore itself, move the firearm to center the bull's-eye of the target inside the barrel, as shown in Figure A.
4. Hold the rifle steady. With the bull's-eye centered when viewed through the bore, make windage and elevation adjustments to the scope until the very center of the reticle is aligned with the bull's-eye of the target, as shown in Figure B.



THE FINAL STEP: THREE-SHOT GROUPS

Whichever bore-sighting method you've used, the next steps are the same on the firing range. To ensure reliable results, always fire from a rested position when performing these steps. (If you are using an adjustable objective or side focus model scope, perform any correction for parallax before continuing, as explained in "Understanding Parallax" on pages 24-27.)

1. Fire a shot or two.
2. If you are several inches off center, make an appropriate amount of adjustment to move the reticle to the center of the target.
3. Carefully fire a three-shot group.
4. Use the center of that group as a reference point for the final adjustments to windage and elevation.

On the sample target, the center of the group is two inches low and three inches right. Assuming you're sighting-in at 100 yards, you should make a 2-MOA adjustment up, and a 3-MOA adjustment left. Your next three-shot group should be very close to the center of the target. To learn about making final adjustments, proceed to the upcoming section on windage and elevation adjustments.

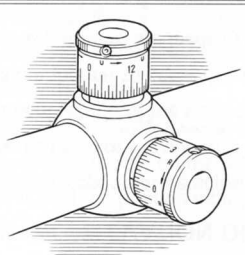
Making Precise Windage And Elevation Adjustments

The style of elevation and windage adjustments on Leupold riflescopes varies with specific models. Each, however, is clearly marked in easy to read increments. If, for example, there are four hash marks from zero to (and including) the number one on an adjustment knob, then the value of each increment of adjustment on that knob is 1/4-MOA. It is the same with all Leupold adjustment dials. One-MOA moves the point of impact at 100 yards by 1 inch. At 100 meters, it moves 29mm.

The letters found on the windage and elevation dials refer to the direction that the point-of-impact of the bullet is moved when an adjustment is made.

ADJUSTING WINDAGE AND ELEVATION ON TARGET AND TACTICAL SCOPES

Leupold Target, Competition, and most Tactical scopes have micrometer-style windage and elevation adjustments.



Target style adjustments for range and wind adjustments in the field.

A click for each adjustment division can be both heard and felt so adjustments to the scope can be made without looking at the dials. Indicators on the micrometer portion of the dial show the number of complete 360° rotations that have been made.

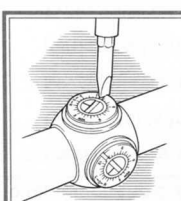
BULLET DROP COMPENSATION DIALS

Special bullet drop compensation (BDC) elevation dials are featured on selected scopes. These dials are calibrated to achieve adjustment to specific distances rapidly by distance indicators marked directly on the dials.

ZEROING THE WINDAGE AND ELEVATION DIALS AFTER SIGHTING IN

All Leupold scopes feature adjustment dials that can be repositioned to align the marked zero of the dial with the position indicator without changing the adjustment setting of the scope that was achieved when sighting-in. This allows the shooter to know the original zero of the rifle in the event that further adjustments are made in the field.

To reposition the dials on Rifleman™, VX™-I, and FX™-I models, place a coin or screwdriver in the slot in the numbered dial and rotate it so that the zero aligns with the stamped line indicator mark on the top of the adjustment screw that is perpendicular to the coin slot.



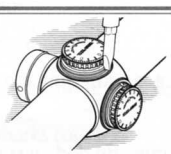
Rifleman, VX-I, and FX-I dials adjust easily to indicate the new zero position.

VX-II and FX-II models have a pointer dial that moves with the adjustment slot. This dial also can be moved independently to align with the zero on the outermost dial. To reposition this dial simply rotate it until the pointer is aligned with the zero.

VX-III and FX-III models have an indicator dial that can be moved independently to align with the zero on the adjustment dial. To reposition this dial simply rotate it until the position indicator notch is aligned with the zero of the adjustment dial.

VX-II, FX-II

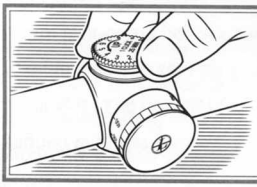
VX-II, VX-III, FX-II and FX-III dials have a separate pointer dial that can be adjusted to indicate the new zero position.



VX-III, FX-III

To reposition the dials on the LPS® models:

1. Grasp the edge of the dial and pull upward. The dial will "pop up" and spin freely.
2. Reposition the zero on the dial so that it aligns with the indicator mark on the scope.
3. Press down on the dial; it will snap down into position.



LPS dials adjust easily to indicate the new zero position.

To reposition the dials on Target and Tactical models:

1. Loosen the set screws that surround the top of the knob until the cylinder turns freely.
2. Move the cylinder dial by hand to align the zero with the white perpendicular mark at the base of the cylinder.
3. Tighten the set screws until the cylinder is secure.

Target-style dials can be adjusted to the new zero position by loosening the set screws, rotating the dial, and tightening the set screws.

CENTERING WINDAGE AND ELEVATION ADJUSTMENTS TO ACHIEVE OPTIMUM ADJUSTMENT TRAVEL

Making windage and elevation adjustments moves the entire erector system horizontally and vertically inside the scope. If the erector system is off to one side—as a result of having been mounted on a non-adjustable mount—the adjustments won't provide equal travel in all directions. To regain full balanced travel, you must recenter the adjustment as follows:

1. Turn the windage adjustment to the point that it stops moving.
2. Counting the clicks or hash marks, turn it all the way in the other direction.
3. Turn the dial back half the amount of clicks or hash marks counted.
4. Repeat this process for the elevation adjustment.

What You Should Know About Variable Power Scopes

Leupold variable power scopes allow you to select from a range of magnifications to suit your particular rifle, cartridge, and shooting needs.

WARNING: Do not loosen the screw in the power selector ring. Doing so will release the internal nitrogen that keeps the scope fog free. Loosening the screw will also disconnect a pin that controls the internal operations, causing other problems that would require factory repairs. Do not lubricate the power selector ring; doing so is unnecessary.

All variable power scopes have a power selector ring in front of the eyepiece assembly. Turn the ring to align the number indicating the desired magnification with the indicator on the body of the scope.

RANGE ESTIMATING WITH VX-III SCOPES

Selected VX-III scopes have a built-in range estimator. This system uses the Duplex® reticle in combination with an additional set of numbers on the power selector ring. (Also see the Leupold Range Estimating Reticle Instructions for other reticle types.) In scopes with this feature the space between the tip of the thicker post of the Duplex reticle and the center of the reticle covers 16 inches at 200 yards (the size of a Whitetail buck from backbone to brisket).

NOTE: *The Duplex reticle was designed to estimate ranges based on the backbone to brisket dimension of a Whitetail buck. The distance of other game with a body dimension that is known to be 16 inches (or 32 inches if the measurement is taken from post to post instead of post to crosshair) may certainly be estimated. It is necessary to know the approximate physical size of your target whenever you estimate range.*

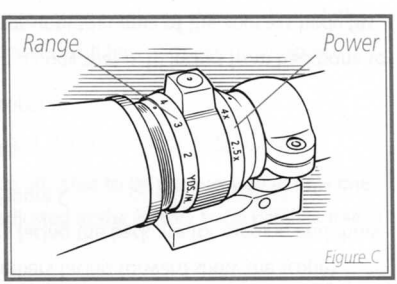


Figure C

On scopes with this feature, the numbers facing forward show the scope's magnification settings. The numbers facing the back are for ranging and show the distances in yards, as shown in Figure C.

To estimate range, follow these steps:

1. View the target through the scope.
2. When targeting an animal with a body that is 16 inches from backbone to brisket, adjust the power selector until that area of the animal's body fits between the center of the crosshair and the top of the lower heavy post.
3. Read the number on the power selector ring to determine the approximate distance in yards.

Bracket the animal from backbone to brisket.

UNDERSTANDING PARALLAX

Parallax is the apparent movement of the target relative to the reticle when you move your eye away from the center point of the eyepiece. It occurs when the image of the target does not fall on the same optical plane as the reticle. This can cause a small shift in the point of aim.

Maximum parallax occurs when your eye is at the very edge of the exit pupil. (Even in this unlikely event, our 4x hunting scope focused for 150 yards has a maximum error of only 8/10ths of an inch at 500 yards.)

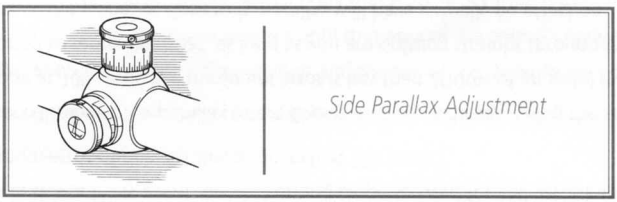
At short distances, the parallax effect does not affect accuracy. (Using the same 4x scope at 100 yards, the maximum error is less than 2/10ths of an inch.) It is also good to remember that, as long as you are sighting straight through the middle of the scope, or close to it, parallax will have virtually no effect on accuracy in a hunting situation.

ABOUT FIXED PARALLAX DISTANCE SCOPES

Any fixed focus optical system can be adjusted to be parallax free at only one distance. Most Leupold scopes are adjusted at the factory to be parallax free at 150 yards.

However, there are exceptions:

1. Leupold rimfire scopes are set to be parallax free at 60 yards.
2. Leupold shotgun/muzzleloader scopes are set to be parallax free at 75 yards.
3. Leupold Handgun and Ultralight 2.5x scopes are set to be parallax free at 100 yards.



Side Parallax Adjustment

THE ADVANTAGE OF ADJUSTABLE PARALLAX SETTING SCOPES

Target shooting and varmint hunting demand extreme accuracy. You must have a scope with a parallax adjustment dial for precise shooting at various ranges.

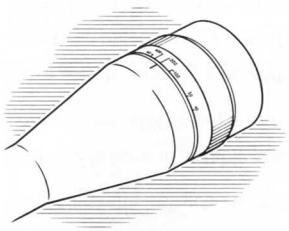
The parallax adjustment can be located either at the objective end of the scope or on the side of the adjustment turret housing. The adjustment moves a lens within the scope causing the target image and the reticle to fall on the same optical plane. This ensures optimal accuracy at the distance of the target.

To eliminate parallax in adjustable objective and long range (side focus) scopes, follow these steps:

1. The reticle should be clear (focused) before adjusting the parallax. If it is not, follow the instructions under "Focusing the Reticle." See page 8.
2. With the firearm in a stable position, look through the scope, concentrating on the center aiming point of the reticle.
3. Move your head slightly up and down while turning side parallax or adjustable objective ring until the reticle does not move in relation to the target. Using the numbers on the Adjustable Objective ring, you can get your parallax adjustments close to the proper setting before assuming a shooting position.

NOTE: *Settings may vary slightly per individual preferences, air temperature, and atmospheric conditions.*

NOTE: *The side parallax adjustment knob is not to be used to focus the target image. If the reticle is first focused and the parallax then properly set, the image should be clear.*



To adjust the parallax distance, turn the focus ring.

EFR SCOPES AND THE ADJUSTABLE OBJECTIVE

Leupold EFR (Extended Focus Range) scopes can eliminate parallax for distances as short as 10 meters. Unlike conventional adjustable objective scopes, the focus ring on EFR models rotates more than 360°. It is important to pay special attention when adjusting these scopes.

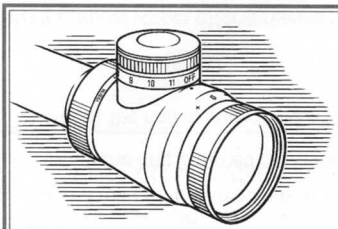
1. Turn the focus ring counterclockwise (when viewing though the eyepiece) until it stops.
2. Turn the focus ring clockwise until the "10m" mark aligns with the indicator mark on the bell of the scope.
3. From this point, all readings of the focus ring are in numerical order when the ring is turned clockwise from the shooting position.
4. Adjust the ring as you would a standard adjustable objective model.

INSTALLING A LENS ATTACHMENT

Many Leupold scopes offer threaded objective and eyepiece rings to allow for the attachment of lens covers and a variety of Alumina™ accessories. These attachments thread directly into the objective or eyepiece rings. Turn until finger tight — do not over tighten.

Using the Illuminated Reticle

All Leupold Illuminated Reticle scopes may be used in either the standard or the illuminated state. When not illuminated, the reticle performs the same as the reticle in a standard Leupold scope. Illuminating the reticle allows a better distinction to be made in poorly lighted conditions between the target and the precise position of the aiming point.



The control dial for the Leupold Illuminated Reticle is located above the eyepiece.

To illuminate the reticle:

1. Grasp the illumination dial located at the top of the eyepiece shell.
2. Turn the dial clockwise from the OFF position to the first number indicated on the dial.
3. View the target through the scope to determine if the reticle is bright enough to stand out clearly against the target.
4. If more illumination is required, continue turning the dial clockwise until the reticle is clearly visible against the target.

To preserve the life of the battery, always remember to turn the illumination dial to the OFF position when the scope is not in use. For prolonged storage, remove the battery.

If the reticle fails to illuminate or appears dim even on the highest illumination setting, it is necessary to change the battery.

WARNING: Always check to ensure that the firearm is unloaded before changing the battery in the scope.

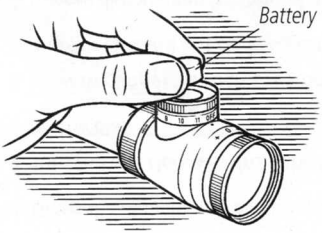
Changing the Battery

All Leupold Illuminated Reticle scopes use a 3-volt lithium photo battery.

See page 32.

To change the battery:

1. Remove the battery cover by grasping its edge (located around the top of the illumination dial) and twisting the cover counterclockwise while holding the sides of the illumination dial to keep the entire dial from turning.
2. Remove the old battery from its position in the center of the dial.



The battery for the Leupold Illuminated Reticle is located inside the control dial and can be changed without tools.

This can be done in two ways:

a. Grasp the edges of the battery between the thumb and forefinger and lift it free of the dial.

OR

b. Turn the scope so that the illumination dial faces downward and gently tap the eyepiece against the edge of your palm.

3. Insert the new battery, positive (+) side up.
4. Replace the battery cover on the illumination dial and turn it clockwise until it is secure while holding the sides of the illumination dial to keep the entire dial from turning.

Replacement 3-volt lithium batteries:

Duracell® *DL1/3N*	*Varta®* *CR1/3N*
Eveready® *2L76*	*Sanyo®* *CR1/3N*
Kodak® *K58L*	

There may be other lithium batteries that are acceptable with your Leupold Illuminated Reticle scope. Check with your local retailer for other options.

Leupold Means Minimal Maintenance

LENSES

Leupold scope lenses are coated to reduce light reflections and light scattering thus increasing light transmission through the scope. They should be cleaned as carefully as you would a camera lens. Begin by using a lens brush to remove dust and then pure alcohol, high-grade glass cleaner, or pure water on a cotton swab.

WINDAGE / ELEVATION ADJUSTMENTS

These adjustments are permanently lubricated. There is no need to lubricate them. Keep the turret caps on, except when adjusting, to keep out dust and dirt. (It's worth noting that, unlike competitive brands, Leupold scopes are waterproof even without the caps in place.)

EYEPIECE ADJUSTMENT

This adjustment is permanently lubricated. There is no need to lubricate it. The eyepiece can be rotated as far as it will go in either direction. It will not detach from the scope because of an internal lock ring.

SEALS

Leupold scopes are sealed from within by several methods, including O-rings. All seals are permanent and require no maintenance.

SCOPE EXTERIOR

Leupold scopes are made of rugged 6061-T6 aircraft aluminum alloy. No maintenance of any kind is required; simply wipe off any dirt or fingerprints that accumulate with a clean, dry cloth.

POWER SELECTOR RING (ON VARIABLE POWER SCOPES)

No lubrication is ever required on the power selector ring. DO NOT LOOSEN OR REMOVE THE HEX-HEAD SCREW IN THE POWER SELECTOR RING.

ADJUSTABLE OBJECTIVE/SIDE PARALLAX DIAL

No lubrication is required.

TROUBLE SHOOTING TIPS

Before you ship a scope back to the factory for service or repair, please check the following items to make sure that the problem is really with the scope and not the rifle or mount system.

1. Check the mount. Make sure the scope is mounted securely to the rifle. Try, with bare hands only, to twist the scope in the rings or see if anything moves when you jiggle it. If there is any movement, retighten the mounting system according to mounting instructions.
2. Make sure the action of your rifle is properly bedded in the stock, and that all receiver screws are tight and have been tightened in the sequence recommended by the manufacturer. A loosely fitted stock can cause changes to the point-of-impact.
3. When test firing a rifle to check the point-of-impact relative to windage and elevation adjustments, be sure to fire from a solid bench with sandbags supporting the forearm and buttstock.
4. Be sure to use factory-loaded ammunition of the same bullet type,weight, and preferably, lot number. If one type of ammunition does not shoot well, try another brand or bullet weight.
5. Be certain that both the barrel and chamber are clean. Heavy factory grease on a new rifle and copper fouling on an older one can diminish the accuracy of the firearm.

Leupold Technical Service

If your Leupold Golden Ring scope fails to perform in any way, you may return it directly to the factory (or one of our international service centers) for service. It is not necessary for your dealer to ship the scope to Leupold; however, they can be very helpful in determining if factory service is necessary. Please follow these shipping instructions:

1. Remove the rings and any other accessories from the scope.
2. Record the serial number of the scope and keep it for your records.
3. Include a note with your name, address, telephone number, E-mail, and a description of the problem.
4. Pack the scope in its original box (if you have it), as this is the safest shipping container. Wrap the package securely using filament strapping tape on the outside.
5. Ship the scope by parcel or mail service (insured, if possible) to one of the following addresses:

In the United States:

Parcel Service:
Leupold Technical Service
14400 NW Greenbrier Parkway
Beaverton, OR 97006-5790
USA

By Mail:
Leupold Technical Service
P.O. Box 688
Beaverton, OR 97075-0688
USA

Outside the United States:

Canada: Jim Korth Agencies Ltd., 103 Stockton Point, Box 490
Okotoks, AB T0L 1T0, Canada

Germany: Harold Ros, Coburger Strasse 71, 98673 Eisfeld, Germany

Sweden: HDF Gyttorp Jakt AB, Svarvaregatan 5, S-302 50 Halmstad, Sweden

Our Technical Service telephone number is **(503) 526-1400**, fax is **(503) 352-7621**. They can also be contacted through our Web site at **www.leupold.com**.

The Best Consumer Protection in the Business

All Leupold Golden Ring products are made with your absolute satisfaction in mind. That's why we offer the Leupold Full Lifetime Guarantee:

If any Leupold Golden Ring product is found to have defects in materials or workmanship, we will, at our option, repair or replace it. Free. Even if you are not the original owner. No warranty card required. No time limit applies.

The Leupold Guarantee in Germany and other countries where legally prohibited: Leupold is convinced of the high-quality and reliability of its Golden Ring products. This is why each U.S. customer is afforded a lifetime guarantee. For legal reasons, this guarantee must be restricted to 30 years in Germany and other countries where an unlimited lifetime guarantee is prohibited. Each owner, even those that acquired a Golden Ring product used, can make use of this 30 year guarantee.

THE LEUPOLD ELECTRONIC WARRANTY

Certain Leupold scopes are equiped with electronic components, which operate independently of the mechanical and optical systems of the scopes. These electronic components are warranted for a full two years against all material and manufacturing defects. This warranty is effective from the date of purchase of the scope. If, within the course of normal usage, the electronic components of any Leupold scope malfunction within this period, we will, at our option, repair or replace it.

LEUPOLD MAKES MORE THAN SCOPES

See our complete line of mounting systems, binoculars, spotting scopes, and accessories at your nearest Leupold dealer.

For a free Leupold catalog, write to: Leupold & Stevens, Inc., P.O. Box 688, Beaverton, OR 97075, call (503) 526-1400, or send us an E-mail through our Web site at www.leupold.com.

The Leupold package is made in part from recycled materials and is 100% recyclable. This includes the black polypropylene supports, which are made of an accepted recyclable material. Many Leupold owners keep their scope boxes. If you have no use for yours, we encourage you to dispose of it responsibly. The special cloth surrounding your new scope was designed to be reusable; consider making it part of your regular gun care kit.

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VEUILLEZ LIRE CE MANUEL EN ENTIER AVANT DE MONTER VOTRE OBJECTIF.

– Mise en garde –

Vérifiez toujours et assurez-vous que l'arme à feu soit déchargée avant d'entreprendre tout travail sur l'arme.

ÉTABLISSEMENT DE LA POSITION DE L'OEIL POUR LES CARABINES ET FUSILS

À cause des considérations de sécurité associées à la bonne position de l'oeil, Leupold recommande fortement de monter votre objectif aussi loin que possible vers l'avant. Suivez aussi les étapes suivantes :

1. Avec l'objectif aussi loin que possible vers l'avant des montures, tenez la carabine dans votre position normale de tir. (Les objectifs à grossissement variable devraient être placés à la valeur de grossissement la plus élevée pour cette démarche.)
2. Déplacez lentement l'objectif vers l'arrière jusqu'à ce que vous voyiez un champ de visée complet.
3. Placez votre objectif ici pour une position de l'oeil maximale.
4. Passez à TERMINER L'INSTALLATION.

REMARQUE : *pour confirmer que votre objectif est monté à la meilleure position possible, essayez plusieurs positions : à genoux, assis, accroupi et en visant en amont et en aval. Rappelez-vous que viser en amont réduit typiquement la position de l'oeil.*

– Avertissement –

Si un objectif est monté très loin vers l'arrière, l'oculaire de visée pourrait blesser le front du tireur. Tirer dans un angle en amont augmente aussi ce danger car cela réduit la distance entre le front et l'arrière de l'objectif. Pour cette raison, les objectifs Leupold sont aussi fabriqués pour offrir une bonne position de l'oeil. Donc, en montant votre objectif, nous recommandons de le placer aussi loin que possible vers l'avant dans les montures pour tirer profit de cette généreuse position de l'oeil.

TERMINER L'INSTALLATION

1. Sans déplacer la position de l'oeil optimale, tournez l'objectif jusqu'à ce que le cadran d'ajustement d'élévation soit au sommet de l'objectif.
2. D'une position de tir, vérifiez pour vous assurer que le fil vertical du réticule s'aligne avec l'axe vertical de l'arme à feu. Un mauvais alignement n'affectera pas l'exactitude à des distances modérées, mais pourrait réduire l'exactitude de grande portée.
3. Lorsque vous avez ce que vous recherchez, resserrez bien les vis de l'anneau uniformément.

REMARQUE: *pour protéger l'intégrité du joint étanche de tout objectif Leupold Golden Ring, un mécanisme interne empêche l'oculaire de se séparer de l'objectif.*

MISE AU POINT DU RÉTICULE

Installez bien l'objectif et l'arme à feu dans un appui ferme. Pointez l'objectif vers un objet à l'arrière-plan pâle. Avec l'objectif à environ quatre pouces de votre oeil, le réticule devrait être précis et net; si tel n'est pas le cas, il faut ajuster la mise au point avec l'oculaire.

Si votre objectif Leupold est l'un de nos modèles à oculaire à anneau de verrouillage, suivez ces étapes simples :

1. Agrippez l'oculaire de la main et reculez de l'anneau de verrouillage. Lorsque l'anneau est dégagé de l'oculaire, tournez-le dans le sens horaire en l'éloignant de l'oculaire pour qu'il n'entrave pas l'ajustement.
2. Si vous avez l'habitude de tenir les choses loin de vous-même pour voir clairement (vous êtes hypermétrope), tournez l'oculaire dans le sens antihoraire de quelques tours. Si vous tenez les choses près de vous-même pour les voir clairement (vous êtes myope), tournez l'oculaire dans le sens horaire de quelques tours.
3. Regardez par l'objectif pointé vers le ciel et jetez un coup d'oeil au réticule. La mise au point du réticule devrait être vraiment différente du point de départ. Continuez cette procédure jusqu'à ce que le réticule semble clair et précis.
4. Lorsque vous êtes satisfait de l'image du réticule, tournez l'anneau de verrouillage pour qu'il repose fermement contre l'oculaire.

ÉTABLIR DES AJUSTEMENTS PRÉCIS DE DÉRIVE ET D'ÉLÉVATION

Le style d'ajustement d'élévation et de dérive sur les armes à objectifs Leupold varie selon les modèles. Chacun est clairement marqué en incréments faciles à lire. Si, par exemple, il y a quatre symboles de numéro de zéro à (y compris) le chiffre un sur un bouton d'ajustement, alors la valeur de chaque incrément d'ajustement sur ce bouton est de 1/4- MOA. C'est la même chose pour tous les cadrans d'ajustement Leupold. Un MOA déplace le point d'impact à 100 verges par pouce. À 100 mètres, il se déplace de 29 mm.

Les lettres qui se trouvent sur les cadrans d'élévation et de dérive portent sur la direction de déplacement du point d'impact de la balle lors d'un ajustement.

REMISE À ZÉRO DES CADRANS DE DÉRIVE ET D'ÉLÉVATION APRÈS LE ZÉROTAGE

Tous les objectifs Leupold comprennent des cadrans d'ajustement pouvant être repositionnés pour aligner le zéro du cadran avec l'indicateur de position sans modifier le réglage d'ajustement de l'objectif établi lors du zérotage. Ceci permet au tireur de connaître le zéro original de la carabine s'il doit effectuer d'autres ajustements sur le terrain.

Pour repositionner les cadrans des modèles Rifleman™, VX™-I, et FX™-I, placez une pièce de monnaie ou un tournevis dans la fente du cadran numéroté et tournez-le pour que le zéro s'aligne avec la marque de l'indicateur à ligne étampée sur le dessus de la vis d'ajustement perpendiculaire à la fente de monnaie.

Les modèles VX-II et FX-II ont un cadran à flèche qui se déplace avec la fente d'ajustement. Ce cadran peut aussi se déplacer indépendamment pour s'aligner avec le zéro du cadran extérieur. Pour repositionner ce cadran, tournez-le tout simplement jusqu'à ce que la flèche s'aligne avec le zéro.

Les modèles VX-III et FX-III ont un cadran indicateur qui peut se déplacer indépendamment pour s'aligner avec le zéro du cadran d'ajustement. Pour repositionner ce cadran, tournez-le tout simplement jusqu'à ce que l'encoche d'indication de position s'aligne avec le zéro du cadran d'ajustement.

Pour repositionner les cadrans des modèles LPS® :

1. Agrippez le bord du cadran et tirez vers le haut. Le cadran se soulèvera et tournera librement.
2. Repositionnez le zéro sur le cadran pour qu'il s'aligne avec la marque indicatrice sur l'objectif.
3. Enfoncez le cadran et il s'encliquettera en position.

Pour repositionner les cadrans des modèles Target et Tactical :

1. Desserrez les vis de réglage qui entourent le dessus du bouton jusqu'à ce que le barillet tourne librement.
2. Déplacez le cadran du barillet à la main pour aligner le zéro avec la marque blanche perpendiculaire à la base du barillet.
3. Resserrez les vis de réglage jusqu'à ce que le barillet soit fixé solidement.

CENTRER LES AJUSTEMENTS DE DÉRIVE ET D'ÉLÉVATION POUR OBTENIR UN DÉPLACEMENT OPTIMAL

Les ajustements de dérive et d'élévation déplacent tout le système érecteur horizontalement et verticalement à l'intérieur de l'objectif. Si le système érecteur est déplacé d'un côté, suite à un montage sur une monture non réglable, les ajustements ne permettront pas de déplacement égal dans toutes les directions. Pour retrouver un déplacement complet équilibré, vous devez recentrer l'ajustement comme suit :

1. Tournez l'ajustement de dérive jusqu'à ce qu'il cesse d'avancer.
2. Comptez les clics ou les marques de numéro et tournez jusqu'au bout dans l'autre direction.
3. Ramenez le cadran à la moitié des clics ou marques de numéro comptés précédemment.
4. Répétez cette démarche pour l'ajustement d'élévation.

UTILISER LE RÉTICULE ÉCLAIRÉ

Tous les objectifs à réticule éclairé Leupold peuvent servir en mode courant ou éclairé. Lorsque l'appareil n'est pas éclairé, le réticule joue le même rôle qu'un réticule d'objectif standard Leupold. Éclairer le réticule permet de mieux distinguer dans des conditions de mauvais éclairage entre la cible et la position précise du point ciblé.

Pour éclairer le réticule :

1. Agrippez le cadran d'éclairage sur le dessus du corps de l'oculaire.
2. Tournez le cadran dans le sens horaire de la position « OFF » au premier chiffre sur le cadran.
3. Regardez la cible par l'objectif pour déterminer si le réticule est assez clair pour ressortir clairement par rapport à la cible.
4. S'il faut plus d'éclairage, continuez à tourner le cadran dans le sens horaire jusqu'à ce que le réticule soit bien visible contre la cible.

Pour conserver la pile, rappelez-vous toujours d'éteindre le cadran d'éclairage en le plaçant à la position « OFF » si vous n'utilisez pas l'objectif. Pour un rangement assez long, retirez la pile.

Si le réticule ne s'allume pas ou semble faible même en choisissant le réglage le plus élevée, il faut changer la pile.

– Avertissement –

Vérifiez toujours pour vous assurer que l'arme à feu soit déchargée avant de changer la pile de l'objectif.

SERVICE TECHNIQUE LEUPOLD

Si votre objectif Leupold Golden Ring connaît quelque défaillance que ce soit, vous pouvez le retourner directement à l'usine (ou à l'un de nos centres internationaux) pour le service. Il n'est pas nécessaire que votre concessionnaire expédie l'objectif à Leupold, mais il peut vous être utile pour déterminer s'il faut un service en usine. Veuillez suivre ces directives d'expédition :

1. Retirez les anneaux et tous les autres accessoires de l'objectif.
2. Enregistrez le numéro de série de l'objectif et conservez-le pour vos dossiers.
3. Ajoutez une note avec votre nom, votre adresse, votre numéro de téléphone, votre courriel et une description du problème.
4. Emballez l'objectif dans sa boîte originale (si vous l'avez) car ceci est le contenant d'expédition le plus sûr. Emballez bien le paquet à l'aide d'un ruban feuillard à filament à l'extérieur.
5. Expédiez l'objectif par messagerie ou par service postal (assuré, si possible) à l'une des adresses suivantes :

Aux États-Unis :

Service de messagerie :
Leupold Technical Service
14400 NW Greenbrier Parkway
Beaverton, OR 97006-5790
USA

Poste :
Leupold Technical Service
P.O. Box 688
Beaverton, OR 97075-0688
USA

À l'extérieur des États-Unis :

Canada : Jim Korth Agencies Ltd., 103 Stockton Point, Box 490 Okotoks, AB T0L 1T0, Canada

Allemagne : Harold Ros, Coburger Strasse 71, 98673 Eisfeld, Allemagne

Suède : HDF Gyttorp Jakt AB, Svarvaregatan 5, S-302 50 Halmstad, Suède

Le numéro de téléphone de notre service technique est le **(503) 526-1400**, le fax est le **(503) 352-7621.** Vous pouvez aussi les contacter sur notre site Web à **www.leupold.com**.

LE SUGERIMOS LEER LA TOTALIDAD DEL MANUAL ANTES DE INSTALAR LA MIRA TELESCÓPICA.

– Precaución –

Siempre verifique y cerciórese de que el arma de fuego esté descargada antes de realizar trabajo alguno en dicha arma.

CÓMO ESTABLECER LA DISTANCIA A LA MIRA TELESCÓPICA PARA EVITAR LA FATIGA OCULAR DURANTE EL USO DE RIFLES Y ESCOPETAS

Debido las consideraciones de seguridad asociadas con las técnicas utilizadas para establecer la separación entre ojo y mira para evitar la fatiga ocular, Leupold recomienda enfáticamente la instalación de la mira telescópica lo más adelante posible en el arma. Además de lo anterior, siga estos pasos:

1. Con la mira telescópica en la posición más avanzada posible sobre la base de montaje, sujete el rifle en la posición normal de tiro. (Para este proceso se recomienda ajustar las miras telescópicas de amplificación variable en la máxima posición de aumento).
2. Desplace lentamente la mira telescópica hacia atrás justo hasta obtener un campo visual completo.
3. Coloque la mira telescópica aquí para reducir al mínimo la fatiga ocular.
4. Pase a TERMINAR LA INSTALACIÓN.

NOTA: *Para confirmar que su mira telescópica está instalada en la mejor posición posible, pruebe varias posiciones: de rodillas, sentado, tendido y apuntando con ángulo ascendente o descendente. No se olvide que al apuntar con un ángulo ascendente normalmente se reduce la fatiga ocular.*

– Advertencia –

Si una mira telescópica se coloca demasiado atrás, el visor puede lesionar la ceja del tirador. Al disparar en ángulo ascendente también se aumenta este riesgo porque se reduce la distancia entre la ceja y la parte posterior de la mira telescópica. Por este motivo, las miras telescópicas Leupold están diseñadas para evitar al máximo la fatiga ocular. Por lo tanto, al instalar su mira telescópica, le recomendamos colocarla en la posición más adelantada posible sobre la base de montaje a fin de aprovechar al máximo esta ventaja práctica para la reducción de la fatiga ocular.

PARA TERMINAR LA INSTALACIÓN

1. Sin perturbar la posición óptima para evitar la fatiga visual, gire la mira telescópica hasta que el cuadrante de ajuste de elevación se encuentre en la parte superior de la mira telescópica.
2. Desde una posición de tiro, verifique que la línea vertical de la retícula esté alineada con el eje vertical del arma de fuego. La desalineación no afectará la exactitud a distancias moderadas pero puede reducir la precisión de largo alcance.

3. Cuando la alineación sea de su satisfacción, apriete los tornillos de manera uniforme y segura.

NOTA: *A fin de proteger la integridad del sello hermético de cada mira telescópica Leupold Golden Ring, se dispone de un mecanismo interno que impide que el ocular se caiga de la mira telescópica.*

CÓMO ENFOCAR LA RETÍCULA

Fije la mira telescópica y el arma de fuego en un apoyo firme. Apunte la mira telescópica a un objeto con fondo de color claro. Con la mira a aproximadamente a cuatro pulgadas de su ojo, la retícula debe aparecer nítida y bien definida; de lo contrario, será necesario ajustar el enfoque por medio del ocular.

Si su mira Leupold es uno de nuestros modelos con un ocular que viene con un anillo de sujeción, siga estos pasos sencillos:

1. Sujete el ocular con la mano y retrocédalo para desprenderlo del anillo de sujeción. Después que el anillo de sujeción esté libre del ocular, gírelo a la derecha para alejarlo del ocular y apartarlo durante el ajuste.
2. Si usted tiende a alejar los objetos para verlos con mayor claridad (hipermetropía) gire a la izquierda el ocular un par de vueltas. Si usted tiende a acercar los objetos para verlos con mayor claridad (miopía) gire a la derecha el ocular un par de vueltas.
3. Al ver a través de la mira telescópica cuando ésta apunta hacia las nubes, dé unos vistazos a la retícula. El enfoque de la retícula debe ser considerablemente diferente al que tenía cuando comenzó. Continue este proceso hasta que la retícula aparezca clara y nítida.
4. Cuando la imagen de la retícula sea satisfactoria, gire el anillo de sujeción de manera que éste se apoye firmemente contra el ocular.

CÓMO REALIZAR AJUSTES DE PRECISIÓN POR EFECTO DEL VIENTO Y DE ELEVACIÓN

El estilo de los ajustes de elevación y corrección por efectos del viento en las miras telescópicas Leupold varía con los modelos específicos. Sin embargo, cada una viene claramente marcada con incrementos de fácil lectura. Si por ejemplo, hay cuatro marcas de referencia desde cero hasta el número uno en una perilla de ajuste (ambos valores inclusive), entonces el valor de cada incremento de ajuste en dicha perilla es de 1/4 de MOA. Esta convención es la misma en todos los cuadrantes de ajuste Leupold. Una unidad MOA (o minuto de ángulo) mueve 1 pulgada el punto de impacto a 100 yardas. O bien 29 mm a 100 metros.

Las letras que se encuentran en los cuadrantes de corrección por efecto del viento y de elevación se refieren a la dirección a la que se desplaza el punto de impacto del proyectil cuando se realiza un ajuste.

AJUSTE A CERO DE LOS CUADRANTES DE CORRECCIÓN POR EFECTO DEL VIENTO Y DE ELEVACIÓN DESPUÉS DE APUNTAR CON LA MIRA

Todas las miras telescópicas Leupold incluyen cuadrantes de ajuste que se pueden volver a colocar para alinear la marca de cero del cuadrante con el indicador de posición sin cambiar el ajuste del indicador de posición de la mira que se logró al apuntar con la mira. Lo anterior permite al tirador conocer el cero original en el rifle en caso de que sea necesario realizar ajustes adicionales en el campo.

Para volver a colocar los cuadrantes en los modelos Rifleman™, VX™-I, y FX™-I, coloque una moneda o un destornillador en la ranura del cuadrante numerado y gire dicho cuadrante de manera que el cero quede alineado con la marca indicadora de línea estampada en la parte superior del tornillo de ajuste que es perpendicular a la ranura para la moneda.

Los modelos VX-II y FX-II tienen un cuadrante apuntador que se mueve con la ranura de ajuste. El cuadrante también se puede mover independientemente para alinearse con el cero en el cuadrante más externo. Para volver a colocar este cuadrante sencillamente gírelo hasta que el apuntador quede alineado con el cero.

Los modelos VX-III y FX-III tienen un cuadrante indicador que se puede mover independientemente para alinearse con el cero en el cuadrante de ajuste. Para volver a colocar este cuadrante gírelo simplemente hasta que la muesca indicadora de posición quede alineada con el cero del cuadrante de ajuste.

Para volver a colocar los cuadrantes en los modelos LPS®:

1. Sujete el borde del cuadrante y tire del mismo hacia arriba. El cuadrante se "desenganchará" y girará libremente.
2. Vuelva colocar el cero en el cuadrante de manera que quede alineado con la marca indicadora de la mira telescópica.
3. Haga presión en el cuadrante para que quede encajado en posición.

Para volver a colocar los cuadrantes en los modelos Target (de tiro al blanco) y Tactical (táctico):

1. Afloje los tornillos prisioneros que rodean la parte superior de la perilla hasta que el cilindro gire libremente.
2. Mueva a mano el cuadrante del cilindro para alinear el cero con la marca blanca perpendicular en la base del cilindro.
3. Apriete los tornillos prisioneros hasta que el cilindro quede seguro.

CENTRADO DE AJUSTES DE CORRECCIÓN POR EFECTO DEL VIENTO Y DE ELEVACIÓN PARA LOGRAR UN DESPLAZAMIENTO DE AJUSTE ÓPTIMO

La realización de ajustes de corrección por efecto del viento y de elevación desplaza la totalidad del sistema horizontal y verticalmente en la mira telescópica. Si este sistema está desviado hacia un lado—como resultado de haberlo instalado sobre una base de montaje no ajustable—los ajustes no proporcionarán un desplazamiento igual en todas las direcciones. Para recuperar el desplazamiento completo y equilibrado, será necesario volver a centrar el ajuste de la manera siguiente:

1. Gire el ajuste de corrección por efecto del viento hasta el punto en que éste deje de moverse.
2. Contando los "clic" o las marcas de referencia, gírelo completamente en la otra dirección.
3. Gire el cuadrante de regreso la mitad de la cantidad de "clic" o marcas de referencia contadas.
4. Repita este proceso para el ajuste de elevación.

CÓMO UTILIZAR LA RETÍCULA ILUMINADA

Todas las miras telescópicas de Leupold con retículas iluminadas se pueden utilizar en estado estándar o en estado iluminado. Al no estar iluminada, la retícula funciona de la misma manera que la retícula en una mira telescópica Leupold estándar. En condiciones de iluminación deficiente la iluminación de la retícula permite diferenciar mejor entre el objetivo y la posición exacta del punto de mira.

Para iluminar la retícula:

1. Sujete el cuadrante de iluminación ubicado en la parte superior del cuerpo del ocular.
2. Gire a la derecha el cuadrante desde la posición de apagado (OFF) hasta el primer número indicado en el mismo.
3. Observe el objetivo a través de la mira telescópica para determinar si la retícula es lo suficientemente brillante como para destacarse con claridad con respecto al objetivo.
4. Si se requiere más iluminación, continúe girando a la derecha el cuadrante hasta que la retícula quede claramente visible con respecto al objetivo.

Para conservar la vida útil de la pila, no se olvide de apagar (OFF) el cuadrante iluminado cuando la mira telescópica no esté en uso. Para guardar en almacenamiento prolongado, saque la pila.

Si la retícula no se ilumina o aparece opaca aun al seleccionar el máximo valor de iluminación, será necesario cambiar la pila.

– Advertencia –

Siempre cerciórese que el arma de fuego esté descargada antes de cambiar la pila de la mira telescópica.

SERVICIO TÉCNICO DE LEUPOLD

Si su mira telescópica Leupold Golden Ring no funciona de la manera esperada, puede devolverla directamente a la fábrica (o a uno de nuestros centros internacionales de servicio) para su reparación. No es necesario que su concesionario envíe la mira telescópica a Leupold; sin embargo, ellos pueden ser muy útiles para determinar si es necesario repararla en fábrica. Le sugerimos atender las siguientes instrucciones de envío:

1. Retire los anillos y otros accesorios de la mira telescópica.
2. Registre el número de serie de la mira telescópica y consérvelo para referencia futura.
3. Incluya una nota con su nombre, dirección, número de teléfono, correo electrónico y una descripción del problema.
4. Empaque la mira telescópica en la caja original (si aún la conserva), ya que éste es el embalaje más seguro para el envío. Envuelva bien el paquete con cinta de embalaje reforzada con filamentos en el exterior del paquete.
5. Envíe la mira telescópica por servicio de entrega de paquetes o de correo (con cobertura de seguro si fuese posible) a una de las siguientes direcciones:

En los Estados Unidos:

Servicio de entrega de paquetes:
Leupold Technical Service
14400 NW Greenbrier Parkway
Beaverton, OR 97006-5790
USA

Por correo:
Leupold Technical Service
P.O. Box 688
Beaverton, OR 97075-0688
USA

Fuera de los Estados Unidos:

Canadá: Jim Korth Agencies Ltd., 103 Stockton Point, Box 490 Okotoks, AB T0L 1T0, Canada

Alemania: Harold Ros, Coburger Strasse 71, 98673 Eisfeld, Germany

Suecia: HDF Gyttorp Jakt AB, Svarvaregatan 5, S-302 50 Halmstad, Sweden

Nuestro número de teléfono de Servicio Técnico es el **(503) 526-1400**, fax: **(503) 352-7621**. También puede comunicarse con ellos a través de nuestro sitio Web en **www.leupold.com**.

BITTE LESEN SIE DIESES HANDBUCH VOR DEM MONTIEREN DES ZIELFERNROHRS GANZ DURCH.

– Vorsicht –

Stellen Sie vor jeder Handhabung sicher, dass die Waffe entladen ist.

EINSTELLUNG DES AUGENABSTANDS BEI GEWEHREN UND SCHROTFLINTEN

Aus mit dem korrekten Augenabstand verbundenen Sicherheitsgründen empfiehlt Leupold, dass Sie das Zielfernrohr so weit vorne wie möglich montieren. Folgen Sie außerdem diesen Schritten:

1. Halten Sie Ihr Gewehr mit möglichst weit vorn montiertem Zielfernrohr in Ihrer normalen Schusshaltung (bei Zielfernrohren mit variabler Vergrößerung müssen Sie hierbei die höchste Vergrößerungseinstellung wählen).
2. Bewegen Sie das Zielfernrohr langsam nach hinten, bis Sie ein volles Blickfeld sehen können.
3. Montieren Sie das Zielfernrohr hier, um den maximalen Augenabstand zu erhalten.
4. Fahren Sie mit ABSCHLUSS DER INSTALLATION fort.

HINWEIS: *Um sicherzustellen, dass Ihr Zielfernrohr in der idealen Position montiert ist, sollten Sie mehrere Stellungen einnehmen: kniend, sitzend, liegend, und nach oben und unten zielend. Denken Sie daran, dass ein Zielen nach oben den Augenabstand meist verringert.*

– Achtung –

Wenn das Zielfernrohr zu weit hinten montiert ist, besteht die Gefahr, dass das Okular den Schützen an der Braue verletzt. Das Schießen in einem Aufwärtswinkel erhöht diese Gefahr, da dabei der Abstand zwischen der Braue und dem Okular des Zielfernrohrs verkürzt wird. Leupold Zielfernrohre sind aus diesem Grund mit großzügigem Augenabstand konzipiert. Leupold empfiehlt, dass Sie das Zielfernrohr so weit vorne wie möglich montieren, um alle Vorteile dieses großzügigen Augenabstands zu nutzen.

ABSCHLUSS DER INSTALLATION

1. Drehen Sie das Zielfernrohr, ohne die ideale Augenabstandsposition zu ändern, bis die Höhenverstellungsscheibe sich oben am Zielfernrohr befindet.
2. Prüfen Sie von einer Schusshaltung aus, ob die vertikale Linie des Absehens mit der vertikalen Achse der Waffe übereinstimmt. Eine falsche Ausrichtung hat keinen Einfluss auf die Genauigkeit bei geringen Entfernungen, kann aber die Genauigkeit bei großen Entfernungen beeinträchtigen.
3. Wenn Sie mit der Einstellung zufrieden sind, ziehen Sie die Ringschrauben gleichmäßig und sicher fest.

HINWEIS: *Zum Schutz der wasserfesten Versiegelung des Leupold Golden Ring-Zielfernrohrs verhindert ein eingebauter Mechanismus das Abziehen des Okulars vom Zielfernrohr.*

SCHARFSTELLEN DES ABSEHENS

Bringen Sie die Waffe mit dem Zielfernrohr in einen festen Halt. Richten Sie das Zielfernrohr auf ein hellfarbiges Hintergrundobjekt. Bei einem Abstand von ungefähr 10 cm zwischen dem Zielfernrohr und Ihrem Auge sollte das Absehen gestochen scharf sein. Wenn dies nicht der Fall ist, muss der Fokus über das Okular eingestellt werden.

Wenn das Okular des Leupold-Zielfernrohrs mit einem Feststellring ausgerüstet ist, führen Sie die folgenden Schritte aus:

1. Greifen Sie das Okular mit der Hand, und ziehen Sie es vom Feststellring nach hinten weg. Wenn der Feststellring vom Okular getrennt ist, drehen Sie ihn im Uhrzeigersinn vom Okular weg, sodass er beim Einstellen nicht im Weg ist.
2. Wenn Sie dazu neigen, Dinge von sich weg zu halten, um sie scharf zu sehen (Weitsichtigkeit), drehen Sie das Okular um ein paar Umdrehungen gegen den Uhrzeigersinn. Wenn Sie Dinge nahe halten, um sie scharf zu sehen (Kurzsichtigkeit), drehen Sie das Okular um ein paar Umdrehungen im Uhrzeigersinn.
3. Richten Sie das Zielfernrohr in den Himmel, und prüfen Sie das Absehen einige Male. Die Schärfe des Absehens sollte merklich anders sein als zu Beginn. Setzen Sie dieses Verfahren fort, bis das Absehen gestochen scharf ist.
4. Wenn Sie mit dem Absehenbild zufrieden sind, schieben Sie den Feststellring zurück, sodass dieser fest am Okular anliegt.

PRÄZISE WINDABDRIFT- UND HÖHENVERSTELLUNG

Die Windabdrift- und Höhenverstellung ist bei jedem Leupold-Zielfernrohr etwas anders. Die Einstellung ist jedoch bei jedem Modell in leicht erkennbare Stufen unterteilt. Wenn sich beispielsweise von Null bis einschließlich Eins auf dem Verstellrad vier Striche befinden, beträgt der Wert jeder Stufe 1/4 Winkelminute. Dies trifft auf alle Leupold-Einstellräder zu. Eine Winkelminute verschiebt den Treffpunkt auf 100 Yards um 1 Zoll. Auf 100 m wird er um 29 mm verschoben.

Die Buchstaben auf der Windabdrift- und Höhenverstellung verweisen auf die Richtung der Treffpunktverschiebung bei der jeweiligen Anpassung.

JUSTIEREN DER WINDABDRIFT- UND HÖHENVERSTELLUNG NACH DEM EINSCHIESSEN

Alle Leupold-Zielfernrohre verfügen über Einstellungen, die verstellt werden können, um die markierte Nullstellung des Rads an der Positionsanzeige auszurichten, ohne die beim Einschießen erzielte Einstellung des Zielfernrohrs zu ändern. So kennt der Schütze die ursprüngliche Nullstellung des Gewehrs, falls im Feld weitere Justierungen durchgeführt werden müssen.

Um die Scheiben an den Modellen Rifleman™, VX™-I und FX™-I zu verstellen, führen Sie eine Münze oder einen Schraubenzieher in den Schlitz der Skalenscheibe ein und drehen diese, bis die Null sich an der eingestanzten Linie oben auf der Verstellschraube ausrichtet, die rechtwinklig zum Münzschlitz steht.

Die Modelle VX-II und FX-II verfügen über eine Anzeigeskala, die sich mit dem Einstellschlitz bewegt. Diese Skala kann auch separat bewegt werden, um sich an der Null auf der äußeren Scheibe auszurichten. Um die Skala zu verstellen, drehen Sie diese, bis die Anzeige an der Null ausgerichtet ist.

Die Modelle VX-III und FX-III verfügen über eine Anzeigeskala, die sich mit dem Einstellschlitz bewegt. Diese Skala kann auch separat bewegt werden, um sich an der Null auf der äußeren Scheibe auszurichten. Um die Skala zu verstellen, drehen Sie diese, bis die Anzeigekerbe an der Null ausgerichtet ist.

Verstellung der Scheiben bei LPS®-Modellen:

1. Fassen Sie die Kante der Scheibe an und ziehen Sie sie nach oben. Die Scheibe bewegt sich nach oben und ist nun frei drehbar.
2. Drehen Sie die Null auf der Scheibe, sodass sie sich an der Anzeigemarkierung am Zielfernrohr ausrichtet.
3. Drücken Sie die Scheibe nach unten, sodass sie einrastet.

Verstellung der Scheiben bei den Modellen Target und Tactical:

1. Lösen Sie die Stellschrauben um den Drehknopf herum, bis sich der Zylinder frei dreht.
2. Verschieben Sie die Zylinderskala per Hand, um die Null an der weißen senkrechten Linie unten am Zylinder auszurichten.
3. Ziehen Sie die Stellschrauben wieder an, bis der Zylinder gesichert ist.

ZENTRIEREN DER WINDABDRIFT- UND HÖHENVERSTELLUNG UM EINEN OPTIMALEN EINSTELLWEG ZU ERREICHEN

Die Durchführung von Windabdrift- und Höhenverstellungen verschiebt das gesamte Umkehrsystem innerhalb des Zielfernrohrs horizontal und vertikal. Wenn das Umkehrsystem seitlich verschoben ist (wegen Montage auf einer nicht verstellbaren Befestigung) bietet die Verstellung nicht in alle Richtungen den gleichen Weg. Um einen voll ausgeglichenen Weg zurückzuerhalten, müssen Sie die Einstellungen folgendermaßen neu zentrieren:

1. Drehen Sie die Windabdrifteinstellung bis zu dem Punkt, wo sie sich nicht mehr bewegt.
2. Drehen Sie sie vollständig in die andere Richtung und zählen Sie dabei die Klicks oder Strichmarkierungen.
3. Drehen Sie die Einstellung um die Hälfte der gezählten Klicks oder Strichmarkierungen zurück.
4. Wiederholen Sie dieses Verfahren für die Höheneinstellung.

VERWENDUNG DES BELEUCHTETEN ABSEHENS

Alle Leupold Zielfernrohre mit beleuchtetem Absehen können entweder im Standardmodus oder beleuchtet verwendet werden. Im nicht beleuchteten Zustand funktioniert das Absehen genau so wie das Absehen in einem standardmäßigen Leupold Zielfernrohr. Die Beleuchtung des Absehens erleichtert bei schwierigen Lichtverhältnissen die Unterscheidung zwischen dem Ziel und der präzisen Position des Zielpunkts.

So beleuchten Sie das Absehen:

1. Fassen Sie die Beleuchtungsskala an der Oberseite des Okulargehäuses.
2. Drehen Sie die Skala im Uhrzeigersinn von der Ausposition (OFF) zur ersten Nummer auf der Skala.
3. Betrachten Sie das Ziel durch das Zielfernrohr und prüfen Sie, ob das Absehen hell genug ist, um vom Ziel deutlich unterschieden zu werden.
4. Wenn mehr Beleuchtung nötig ist, drehen Sie die Skala weiter im Uhrzeigersinn, bis das Absehen klar gegen das Ziel sichtbar ist.

Um die Lebensdauer der Batterie zu verlängern, sollten Sie die Beleuchtungsskala auf OFF stellen, wenn das Zielfernrohr nicht benutzt wird. Bei längerer Lagerung ist die Batterie zu entfernen.

Wenn das Absehen nicht aufleuchtet oder selbst beim höchsten Beleuchtungswert blass erscheint, muss die Batterie gewechselt werden.

– Achtung –

Vergewissern Sie sich vor dem Wechseln der Batterie im Zielfernrohr stets, dass die Waffe entladen ist.

LEUPOLD TECHNISCHER KUNDENDIENST

Wenn die Leistung des Leupold Golden Ring Zielfernrohrs in irgendeiner Weise beeinträchtigt ist, können Sie es zur Reparatur direkt an das Werk (oder an ein internationales Kundendienstzentrum) senden. Es ist nicht erforderlich, dass der Fachhändler das Zielfernrohr an Leupold sendet. Er kann Ihnen jedoch bei der Entscheidung behilflich sein, ob eine Werksüberarbeitung erforderlich ist. Bitte beachten Sie die folgenden Versandanweisungen:

1. Entfernen Sie Ringe und anderes Zubehör vom Zielfernrohr.
2. Bewahren Sie die Seriennummer des Zielfernrohrs auf.
3. Legen Sie dem Paket eine Notiz mit den folgenden Informationen bei: Name, Adresse, Telefonnummer, E-Mail-Adresse und Beschreibung des Problems.

4. Packen Sie das Zielfernrohr nach Möglichkeit in die Originalverpackung ein, da dies der sicherste Versandbehälter ist. Umwickeln Sie das Paket außen gut mit Paketklebeband.
5. Senden Sie das Zielfernrohr per Paketdienst oder Post (wenn möglich versichert) an eine der folgenden Adressen:

In den USA:

Paketdienst:
Leupold Technical Service
14400 NW Greenbrier Parkway
Beaverton, OR 97006-5790
USA

Post:
Leupold Technical Service
P.O. Box 688
Beaverton, OR 97075-0688
USA

Außerhalb der USA:

Kanada: Jim Korth Agencies Ltd., 103 Stockton Point, Box 490 Okotoks, AB T0L 1T0, Kanada

Deutschland: Harold Ros, Coburger Straße 71, 98673 Eisfeld, Deutschland

Schweden: HDF Gyttorp Jakt AB, Svarvaregatan 5, S-302 50 Halmstad, Schweden

Die Rufnummer unseres technischen Kundendienstes in den USA lautet **(+1) 503 526 1400**. Der technische Kundendienst kann auch per Fax unter der Faxnummer **(+1) 503 352 7621** bzw. über unsere Website **www.leupold.com** erreicht werden.

LEGGERE PER INTERO QUESTA GUIDA PRIMA DI MONTARE IL CANNOCCHIALE DI MIRA.

– Attenzione –

Prima di iniziare qualsiasi lavoro sull'arma da fuoco, controllarla e accertarsi che sia scarica.

DISTANZA TRA OCULARE E OCCHIO SUI FUCILI

Con riferimento alle considerazioni di sicurezza connesse a una corretta distanza dell'oculare dall'occhio, la Leupold raccomanda fortemente di montare il cannocchiale nella posizione più avanzata possibile. Eseguita questa operazione, procedere come segue:

1. Col cannocchiale nella posizione più avanzata consentita dai supporti, imbracciare il fucile nella propria consueta posizione di sparo (per questa procedura i cannocchiali a ingrandimento variabile vanno regolati al massimo).
2. Far scorrere lentamente all'indietro il cannocchiale, fermandosi appena il campo visivo è completo.
3. Fissare il cannocchiale in tal punto per avere la massima distanza dell'oculare dall'occhio.
4. COMPLETARE IL MONTAGGIO.

NOTA: *Per avere la conferma che il cannocchiale è montato nella migliore posizione possibile, provare ad assumere posizioni diverse:in ginocchio, seduti, proni, e puntare sia verso l'alto, sia verso il basso. Ricordarsi che quando si punta verso l'alto di norma si riduce la distanza dell'oculare dall'occhio.*

– Avvertenza –

Se il cannocchiale è montato troppo indietro, l'oculare può ferire la fronte del tiratore in corrispondenza delle sopracciglia. Quando si spara verso l'alto si aumenta questo pericolo perché si diminuisce la distanza tra la fronte e la parte posteriore del cannocchiale. Per questa ragione, i cannocchiali Leupold sono progettati in modo da consentire una notevole distanza dell'occhio dall'oculare. Raccomandiamo, quindi, quando si monta il cannocchiale, di posizionarlo sui supporti quanto più possibile in avanti, in modo da sfruttare al meglio tale caratteristica costruttiva.

COMPLETAMENTO DEL MONTAGGIO

1. Senza alterare la distanza ottimale dell'oculare dall'occhio, ruotare il cannocchiale finché la manopola graduata di regolazione dell'elevazione è nella parte superiore del cannocchiale.
2. Dalla posizione di sparo, controllare e assicurarsi che l'incisione verticale del reticolo sia allineata con l'asse verticale dell'arma da fuoco. Un cattivo allineamento non influirà sulla precisione a distanze modeste, ma può diminuire la precisione a lunghe distanze.

3. Quando si è soddisfatti, serrare bene le viti dei collari in modo uniforme.

NOTA: *Per proteggere la tenuta stagna, ogni cannocchiale di mira Leupold Golden Ring è munito di un dispositivo interno che impedisce il distacco dell'oculare dal cannocchiale.*

MESSA A FUOCO DEL RETICOLO

Assicurare il cannocchiale e l'arma da fuoco a un sostegno stabile. Puntare il cannocchiale verso un oggetto che abbia uno sfondo di colore chiaro. Col cannocchiale posto a circa 10 cm dall'occhio il reticolo dovrebbe apparire nitido e ben definito; se non lo è, è necessario regolare la messa a fuoco agendo sull'oculare.

Se il proprio cannocchiale Leupold è uno dei modelli con oculare munito di ghiera di bloccaggio, seguire questi semplici passi:

1. Afferrare con la mano l'oculare e tirarlo indietro per allontanarlo dalla ghiera. Quando la ghiera di bloccaggio è liberata dall'oculare, girarla in senso orario, allontanandola dall'oculare, per non ostacolare la regolazione.
2. Se si ha la tendenza ad allontanare le cose per vederle chiaramente (presbiopia) ruotare l'oculare in senso antiorario di un paio di giri. Se invece si tengono le cose vicino agli occhi per vederle meglio (miopia) ruotare di un paio di giri l'oculare in senso orario.
3. Mentre si guarda attraverso il cannocchiale puntato verso il cielo, dare alcune rapide occhiate al reticolo. Ci dovrebbero essere notevoli differenze nella messa a fuoco del reticolo rispetto a prima. Continuare il procedimento finché il reticolo appare chiaro e ben definito.
4. Quando l'immagine del reticolo è soddisfacente, ruotare la ghiera di bloccaggio in modo da farla appoggiare saldamente contro l'oculare.

MESSA A PUNTO DELLA DEVIAZIONE E DELL'ELEVAZIONE

Le modalità di regolazione dell'elevazione e della deviazione per i cannocchiali di mira Leupold per fucili cambiano a seconda del modello. Ogni regolazione è tuttavia eseguita con incrementi di facile lettura. Se, per esempio, vi sono quattro tacche da zero a uno (compreso) sulla manopola di regolazione, il valore di ogni regolazione con quella manopola è pari a 1/4 di minuto d'angolo. È la stessa cosa con tutte le manopole di regolazione Leupold. Un minuto d'angolo sposta il punto d'impatto di 29 millimetri a 100 metri.

Le lettere sulle manopole di regolazione della deviazione e dell'elevazione indicano la direzione in cui si sposta il punto d'impatto del proiettile quando si esegue una regolazione.

AZZERAMENTO DELLE MANOPOLE DI DERIVAZIONE E DI ELEVAZIONE DOPO LA TARATURA INIZIALE

Tutti i cannocchiali di mira Leupold dispongono di manopole di regolazione che possono essere riposizionate per allineare lo zero inciso sulla manopola con l'indicatore di posizione senza modificare la taratura iniziale del cannocchiale eseguita col metodo del traguardo. Questo consente al tiratore di ritrovare lo zero originale del fucile nel caso fosse necessario eseguire successive regolazioni sul campo.

Per riposizionare le manopole sui modelli Rifleman™, VX™-I, e FX™-I: inserire una moneta o un cacciavite nella scanalatura del quadrante numerato e ruotarlo fino ad allineare lo zero con la linea di riferimento impressa sulla parte superiore della vite di regolazione che è perpendicolare alla scanalatura per la moneta.

I modelli VX-II e FX-II sono muniti di un quadrante indicatore solidale con la scanalatura di regolazione. Anche tale quadrante può essere spostato indipendentemente per l'allineamento con lo zero della graduazione esterna. Per riposizionarlo è sufficiente ruotarlo finché l'indicatore è allineato con lo zero.

I modelli VX-III e FX-III hanno un quadrante indicatore che può essere spostato indipendentemente per l'allineamento con lo zero della graduazione di regolazione. Per riposizionarlo è sufficiente ruotarlo finché la tacca indicatrice di posizione non sia allineata con lo zero della graduazione di regolazione.

Riposizionamento dei quadranti dei modelli LPS®:

1. Afferrare il bordo del quadrante e sollevarlo. Il quadrante si solleva a scatto ed è libero di girare liberamente.
2. Riposizionare lo zero del quadrante fino ad allinearlo con la tacca indicatrice sul cannocchiale.
3. Premere sul quadrante che scatterà in posizione.

Riposizionamento dei quadranti dei modelli Target e Tactical:

1. Allentare i grani situati sulla corona esterna della parte superiore della manopola finché il cilindro ruota liberamente.
2. Spostare a mano il cilindro graduato fino ad allineare lo zero con la tacca bianca perpendicolare alla base del cilindro.
3. Serrare i grani fino al bloccaggio del cilindro.

CENTRATURA DELLE REGOLAZIONI DI DERIVAZIONE ED ELEVAZIONE PER OTTENERE LA MIGLIORE CORSA DI REGOLAZIONE

Le regolazioni di derivazione e di elevazione spostano l'intero sistema raddrizzatore in senso orizzontale e verticale all'interno del cannocchiale. Se il sistema raddrizzatore è spostato su un lato — a causa del montaggio su un supporto non regolabile — le regolazioni non produrranno la stessa corsa in tutti i sensi. Per ristabilire una corsa perfettamente equilibrata, occorre ricentrare le regolazioni:

1. Ruotare la regolazione di derivazione fino all'arresto.
2. Ruotare completamente in senso opposto contando gli scatti o le tacche.
3. Ruotare la manopola in senso opposto per la metà degli scatti o delle tacche contati.
4. Ripetere la procedura per la regolazione dell'elevazione.

USO DEL RETICOLO ILLUMINATO

Tutti i cannocchiali di mira Leupold con reticolo illuminato possono essere usati con o senza illuminazione. Quando non è illuminato, il reticolo si comporta come il reticolo dei cannocchiali standard Leupold. L'illuminazione del reticolo consente di distinguere meglio il preciso punto di mira sul bersaglio in condizioni di luce scarsa.

Per illuminare il reticolo:

1. Afferrare la manopola di illuminazione posta sopra l'involucro dell'oculare.
2. Girare la manopola in senso orario dalla posizione di OFF (spento) al primo numero indicato sul quadrante.
3. Osservare il bersaglio attraverso il cannocchiale per stabilire se il reticolo è abbastanza luminoso da spiccare chiaramente sul bersaglio.
4. Se occorre una maggiore illuminazione, continuare a ruotare la manopola in senso orario fin quando il reticolo è chiaramente visibile sul bersaglio.

Per salvaguardare la durata della batteria, ricordarsi di ruotare la manopola di illuminazione sulla posizione OFF (spento) quando non si usa il cannocchiale. In caso di prolungata inattività, togliere la batteria.

Se il reticolo non si illumina o appare debolmente illuminato anche al massimo della regolazione, significa che occorre sostituire la batteria.

– Avvertenza –

Prima di sostituire la batteria del cannocchiale, controllare e accertarsi sempre che l'arma da fuoco sia scarica.

SERVIZIO DI ASSISTENZA TECNICA LEUPOLD

Se il cannocchiale di mira Leupold Golden Ring non funziona correttamente, lo si può restituire direttamente alla fabbrica (o a uno dei centri internazionali di assistenza Leupold) per la riparazione. Non è necessario rivolgersi al rivenditore per spedirlo alla Leupold, ma si può ricorrere al rivenditore per determinare se è necessario un intervento presso la fabbrica. Istruzioni per la spedizione:

1. Togliere i collari ed eventuali altri accessori dal cannocchiale.
2. Annotare e conservare il numero di serie del cannocchiale.
3. Allegare un foglio su cui siano scritti il proprio nome e cognome, indirizzo, numero di telefono, eventuale indirizzo di posta elettronica e la descrizione del problema.
4. Imballare il cannocchiale nella scatola originale (se la si è conservata) perché è il contenitore di spedizione più sicuro. Proteggere bene il pacco avvolgendo la parte esterna con nastro adesivo con fili di rinforzo.
5. Spedire il cannocchiale usando un corriere o il servizio postale (se possibile, assicurare la spedizione) a uno dei seguenti indirizzi:

Negli USA:

Se si usa un corriere:
Leupold Technical Service
14400 NW Greenbrier Parkway
Beaverton, OR 97006-5790
USA

Se si usa il servizio postale:
Leupold Technical Service
P.O. Box 688
Beaverton, OR 97075-0688
USA

Fuori degli USA:

Canada: Jim Korth Agencies Ltd., 103 Stockton Point, Box 490 Okotoks, AB T0L 1T0, Canada

Germania: Harold Ros, Coburger Strasse 71, 98673 Eisfeld, Germania

Svezia: HDF Gyttorp Jakt AB, Svarvaregatan 5, S-302 50 Halmstad, Svezia

Il numero telefonico del servizio di assistenza negli USA è **+1(503) 526-1400**. Si può contattare il servizio di assistenza anche tramite fax al numero **+1(503) 352-7621** o tramite internet presso il sito **www.leupold.com.**

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